

SPIRIT OF KOSCIUSKO.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,

("WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY.")

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not marked with the number of insertions will be inserted until forbid & charged accordingly. Announcing candidates for office, will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person. Publications of a personal nature will be charged double price. Letters addressed to the Editor on business connected with the office, must be Post Paid or they will not be attended to.

COMMUNICATED.

Editor of the Spirit of Kosciusko. My attention was attracted by your paper of the 10th inst. which politely furnished me last containing a very flattering notice of Mr. Thompson's speech, delivered on the 6th. I shall not unduly disturb the consolation you may that quarter; but so far as my opinion may be of value, I shall confirm it; and particularly so "appropriate anecdotes" are related. In relation to them, you are right. Permit me to call your attention to them again.—The "appropriate" and peculiarly "faded" too, and as forcibly expressed the "soul, body and spirit" of democracy, as any thing I have

known. Mr. T. said he had read in your paper a good one; but how "appropriate" the characters of them out, and tell us how Don Quixote and Dulcinea may be seen at the subjects under review on—Mr. Van Buren, Henry Clay and the American people—give us a libration and light on the subject. A new story, still more "appropriate" well timed, contained to my mind as well as yours, the very best present democratic creed. The characters presented to us are the thief and the beef he had stolen from a lawyer (he made no allusion to the jury, three-fourths of which had been bribed with a part of the booty). Now, Sir, give us the moral. What is this treacherous presented by the stolen cow? Who are triers of this guilty culprit, of which of whom have been bribed part of this booty? I beg leave that you shall gather up these scraps for the benefit of those who are not at the feast. They are pretexts, and should not be lost.—The main object, and the only one which could induce me to trouble you with this communication, is to correct errors into which you have fallen, and to prevent me from falling into the same. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. E. Smith.

Adams was President, and that Mr. Clay at the same time held an executive office under him, as clearly disconnected with the passage of that law as the office of Postmaster at Kosciusko was from the passage of the investigating resolution. Who now needs the apology implied in the language you erroneously imputed to me. Mr. Clay does not, and he never did give the measure his support. Does Mr. Van Buren? Is he dissatisfied with the excuse so often made for him by his friends—that he voted for the act of 1823, against his own conscience, under the influence of Northern manufacturers, coming in the form of instructions? If so, then let him have this also. You also charge me with lauding Mr. Clay to the skies for his opposition to the settlers on the public lands, and his eternal opposition to the pre-emption laws. The truth is, I denied that Mr. Clay entertained any opposition to the settlers on the public lands; and I have never seen any other evidence of it but a slanderous report of his speech in the Globe, which was denounced at the time as false, and never re-asserted. Mr. Clay is opposed to the pre-emption law for reasons manifest to every man who has paid attention to the subject. He is opposed to them, because facts and the history of the country shew, that in nine cases out of ten, and perhaps in ninety-nine out of a hundred, the settlers are swindled out of their rights by rapacious speculators. To establish Mr. Clay's position on this subject, his amendment to the graduation bill was referred to, in which he proposed to allow 160 acres of land to actual settlers at the minimum price. One hundred and sixty acres would satisfy a poor man, but it would not satisfy Robert J. Walker and such land jobbing gentry, and therefore they indignantly rejected the amendment. But, sir, what plea has Mr. Van Buren on this subject. Our whig representatives, Prentiss and Word, aided in procuring the passage of a pre-emption law; but how much have the citizens of the fairest portion of our country, and one of the fairest portions of our State, been benefited by it? How have they been treated? men who did not go on the land with a view of asking favor of the government. No, they were able and willing to pay for it; but their rights and privileges have been suspended over their heads until a band of rapacious, cunning speculators shall have time to mature their schemes and gloss over their frivolous Indian titles. And who is it that thus tantalizes the people with the prospect of a good title, to which they have a lawful right, but which he never intends that they shall enjoy? Can the people go to the polls and not recollect that it is Martin Van Buren?

N. H. FELTS.

Kosciusko, August 20, 1839.

CREDIT SYSTEM.

A striking instance of the bad effects of "writing for glory, and printing on trust," is furnished by a Vermont Editor. He has due on his books, about twelve hundred dollars—he is head and ears in love—his passion is requited; and both parties are eager to become a dipthong. But he can't "do the thing," in consequence of being unable to raise, among his patrons, the wherewith to pay the parson for tying the knot, to say nothing about the necessary fixings. Won't the parson take it out in trade? If he will not, we advise the editor to try our cash system—let no paper go out of the office till paid for.—We wouldn't trust our grandfather. It is a pity that our good friends should be deprived of the luxury of a married life.

BIRTHS AT SEA.—On the 4th of July, when the ship Robert Pulsford, Captain John Prince, lately arrived at Baltimore, from Liverpool, was in latitude 36 degrees, the wife of Mr. Lewis, one of the passengers, was safely delivered of three fine daughters. They were severally named Columbia, Oceana, and Victoria. The mother and children are said to be doing well. Too much name for we.

It is said that 978 of the factory girls in Lowell, have one hundred thousand dollars deposited in the Savings Bank in that city. Precisely as it should be.

[From the Mississippian.]

WHIG.

For years past the party, now boastfully terming themselves whigs, have been in a continual state of transition. By their own choice, they have, in rapid succession, borne the appellation of national republicans, the constitutional party, and whigs. In modern times, the names of parties have been selected with the view of furnishing a brief and comprehensive enunciation of principles. If, as the great whig orator, Mr. Webster, said, upon a memorable occasion, "words are things," we are bound to believe whig principles exceedingly mutable things. We are bound, also, to believe that the whigs have no such fixed principles as admit of an invariable exponent. It is very true, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but since the name itself is unexceptionable, would it not be a strange freak to change it, unless the flower had lost its sweetness?

Why, then, have the whigs (now so called) put off their ancient names as they would an old shoe? This is the reason—no other sensible one can be given—their principles have become odious to the people, and the leaders seek to cover their deformity by new garments. But are they less obnoxious, under their new name? Does the fetid poppy send forth a more grateful odor, because, forsooth, it is called a rose? If the people could not support national republican principles, can they now support them because they are termed whig principles?

During the war of Independence, those who adhered to Great Britain were termed loyalists or Tories; those in favor of Independence, whigs. At that time, no political principles, bearing upon the administration of a republican government, were agitated. The difference was solely between the sons of liberty, striving for freedom, and the minions of tyranny, striving to keep chains upon a free people.

The term whig, as used by the revolutionary patriots, was derived from the application of the word to Hampden and Pym, and their associates, who so successfully resisted the despotic principles of government, which the Stuart family sought to impose upon the people of England. The appellation of Tory was drawn likewise from the name given to the supporters of the arbitrary doctrines of the Stuarts.

The cunning political characters, who first applied this name to the national republican party, thought that the people would at once associate with it, the struggle of our fathers, both here and in England, under that name, and that, consequently, they would forget their dislike to their old principles in their admiration of the new name.

But here, they found themselves mistaken. The guise was too thin—the people saw through it at a glance.—They at once separated the true from the false—they saw that the whig doctrines of the present day were entirely dissimilar to the whig principles of the Revolution. Instead of bearing any marks of the patriots of '76, they exhibit strong evidence of paterfamilias in the reign of William and Mary.

It is worth our while to trace the resemblance between the whigs of that period and the whigs of the present day more in detail. It is curious to observe the striking likeness as we compare their lineaments.

The reign of William and Mary continued only twelve years, but in that short period were laid the broad and deep foundations of a policy more baneful and destructive than could be remedied by centuries of good government.

It was during that reign that the whigs established the empire of the moneyed interest by means of that grand machine for executing the designs of crafty men, the Bank of England.—With such power did they endow that institution, that it has maintained itself with undiminished vigor to the present time. It is now, and ever has been, the connecting bond between the Government of Great Britain and the moneyed interest, by means of which these two powers conjointly wring from the earnings of laborious poverty, the millions which maintain in splendor an aristocratic lazzaroni, and an army of titled pensioners.

Under the auspices of certain projectors, since commonly called financiers, the whigs of that period created a famous Land Bank on a principle nearly allied to the scrip banking system of our own times. By this able financial project the people of England were defrauded of nearly five millions of dollars.

Under this whig domination was also fully established that prince of monopolies, the East India Company. No act of legislation could exert a more deadly influence upon the trade and commerce of a country than was effected by the

creation of that company, and never was a more deadly blow aimed at the liberties of a people, with greater success. Like the Bank of England, it was instituted by the few to extort money from the many. As was foreseen, it crushed all opposition. At home, it bought up the Parliament by money, and the official patronage in its bestowal—abroad, by treachery and violence, and the most sordid and infamous acts, it overran and depopulated many of the finest provinces of Hindostan, reducing to the sway of hireling adventurers, greedy usurers, and unprincipled stockbrokers, millions of people, guilty of no offence against Britain, save the possession of gold, coveted by needy plunderers. The officers of this corporation aspired to regal splendor and power.—Loans were made, towns and cities ravaged, and whole countries laid desolate by the savage and unrelenting spirit of plunder, which their charter enabled this company to gratify. Crimes of the most atrocious die were not only committed with impunity, but the criminals even mocked at the show of justice with which they were visited. Abuses, the most enormous and unparalleled, were not only unpunished, but even defended, and sustained upon the floor of the Legislature of the nation.

During this reign, the whigs likewise invented that subtle mode of cheating the people, known as the funding system—that is, issuing government securities, bearing an interest, by means of which the existing government realized the amount specified in the bill of credit, and bequeathed to posterity the payment of principal and interest. That system has involved England in a series of foreign alliances and expensive wars, which has cost the nation a vast number of valuable lives, and more than eight hundred millions pounds sterling. The interest upon this incredible sum is paid by the sweat and deprivations of labor—the principal can only be extinguished by revolution.

The result of all these whig measures was, in the words of an eminent historian, "to throw large premiums and sums of money into the hands of low, sordid usurers, brokers and jobbers, who distinguished themselves by the name of the moneyed interest. Intoxicated by this flow of wealth, they affected to rival the luxury and magnificence of their superiors; but being destitute of sentiment and taste to conduct them in their new career, they ran into the most absurd and illiberal extravagancies.—They laid aside all decorum; became lewd, insolent, intemperate and riotous. All principle, and even decency, was gradually banished; talent lay uncultivated, and the land was deluged with a tide of ignorance and profligacy."

Such were the effects of whig measures in England. Mark now the similarity between the measures just described, and the policy of the whigs of our own country. The whigs have ever been the warm advocates of a large National Bank, in which should be lodged the government funds, with all the appendages of such an institution, undertakers, usurers, and stockjobbers.—They know that such an institution would enable a large class of men, who get their living by their wits instead of honest labor, to fatten upon the public. In this respect they have certainly proved apt imitators of the whigs, who established the Bank of England. The moneyed interest contrived this scheme as an antagonist to unrestricted trade and commerce.

They have, also, uniformly favored every thing tending to expand credit—particularly chartered banks. Inasmuch that the people of this Union have been defrauded by insolvent banks of thrice this sum, which the people of England lost by the famous Whig Land Bank.

They have advocated powerful and grasping monopolies, which, if the American people had not watched with untiring zeal from the outset, would, ere this time, have produced effects, if not so bloody, at least as baneful to the cause of liberty and pure morals, as the East India Company was to the trade of the people of England, and the integrity of the provinces of Hindostan.

They have been the unfailing advocates of borrowing money on the credit of the States, and investing it in the projects of artful speculators. No scheme, to be accomplished by rendering the States liable, is so absurd as not to find supporters among the principal whigs. Already have the States run in debt more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars—the payment of which the present generation has generously bequeathed to posterity. The whigs of our State alone recently wished to involve it in a debt of forty millions of dollars. What an army of contractors and jobbers, the expenditure of such a sum would have enlisted! To say the least, this is a very questionable

policy—it bears too great a resemblance to the funding system, by means of which the whigs of England have brought such numerous and varied evils upon that nation.

Not the least bad portion of the financial policy of the whigs in their uniform and earnest endeavor to create a large revenue. They have always been aware that they would reap the advantages of a superabundant revenue, and they cared not whether it was consistent with the spirit of our institutions or not, so long as the profits filled their pockets.

To what conclusions, then, are we led by facts like these? None other than that the whigs of the United States, like their namesakes of the reign of William and Mary, are ambitious of the title and advantages of being known as the moneyed interest—that self-aggrandizement being their motive, their principles of government are illiberal and overreaching. Their leaders desire to build up a great stock-jobbing interest—to create a large and powerful class of men, swayed by no feeling but the lust of gain—to raise a Pretorian band, every ready to use their swords in behalf of any political aspirant who offers the largest hire and the most liberal share of plunder.

It matters not that human rights and human happiness are trampled upon and destroyed by the effort—it matters not that public virtue is prostrated, and private morals corrupted, so long as a new power, subservient to the aspiring views of "the idol of an hour," is erected.

Such is the spirit of this newly invented whigism, and well will it be for the people if, undecieved by specious names, and uncorrupted by wicked and immoral artifices, they maintain the pure simplicity and honesty which breathe in the political institutions and maxims bequeathed us by our fathers.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, seems to be acting his part well. He has been importuned to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of passing a State law, but has resisted the importunity, alleging that such a law would be unconstitutional, and inexpedient also. A temperance law, called the "gallon act," is in force. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed called the "Penitentiary Law," and making gambling a penitentiary offence. This law has been enforced, and has driven that notorious class of banditti called gamblers from Jackson, the capitol of the State. Convictions for murder have lately taken place in the county in which Jackson is situated, a thing quite new in Mississippi. In all these matters the Governor of the State has taken an active part, and, assisted by other good men, brought about a most happy revolution, which, if persisted in, will bring back Mississippi to rank with the foremost States of our confederacy in order and virtue, instead of being known as the State of gamblers, bowie knives, and broken banks. By the way, we see the Legislature will be likely next session to prohibit the issuing of Post Notes by the banks. This is the only true policy. The State will never get out of debt, while it continues to degrade its currency. The first step is a sound currency, and all the rest will follow, and easily too, for the crop of cotton is very fine, and three weeks earlier than last year. From present appearances the growing crop will, in the opinion of men on the spot, turn out 400,000 bales.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

EATING MONEY DOWN.

While in the act of signing a receipt a few days since in Richmond, a person laid upon a log a parcel of Ashuelot bank bills, (\$150 worth) when a steer (there is no accounting for taste) seized and swallowed the whole at a mouthful. All attempts to force him to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth were fruitless; fortunately, ample proof was comatable, and the directors did not hesitate to make good the loss.

Here then is a sub-treasurer with more legs than has before been heard of. How lucky the deposit was not in metallic currency, for had the oxen swallowed hard money instead of bank bills, he would have been choked to death to a dead certainty. Another evidence in favor of bank bills against gold and silver.—New Hampshire Patriot.

A BRE.—"The Felicianna Whig" has swallowed the bait we threw out to catch a gudgeon. After the creature gets over its flurry, and when we have more leisure, we will haul it to, for the amusement of the curious. Its speckled belly and striped back will afford much matter for speculation. Like the dying dolphin, it will in its agony, exhibit many gorgeous tincts of shade and light—all for amusement you know. In the nick of time.—Pineywoods Planter.